



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1855

August 8, 1902

plague and all of those inoculated died. Many dead rats were found throughout the city and cases of plague in animals were developed from some of these, though from how many could not be ascertained.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 3 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 125, including 12 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 31,626. Total number of deaths, 85. No contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 826, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 21; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 6, and 6 from smallpox.

Rouen.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 219, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3; smallpox, 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of May, 1902. Estimated population, 403,400. Total number of deaths, 630, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 9, and 98 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 12, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,456.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 12, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and eighty deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 37; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 15; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 16; smallpox, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 42. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,693 deaths were registered. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 3 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 12, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee,

August 8, 1902

1856

viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 28.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 129 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 6; whooping cough, 2, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 12, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 19.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 523, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 22; scarlet fever, 2, and 14 from whooping cough.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended June 13, 1902. Estimated population, including military and prisoners of war, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including 3 from enteric fever.

Two weeks ended June 28, 1902. Total number of deaths, 13, including enteric fever, 3, and 2 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Malaga.—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 130,-109. Total number of deaths, 404, including enteric fever, 7, and 14 from smallpox.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 206, including enteric fever, 5, and 1 from smallpox.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended June 28, 1902, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 770,000, show a total of 518 deaths, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 4, and 82 from phthisis pulmonalis.